

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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VOL. V.

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NO. 12.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

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TERMS.

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agents becoming responsible for six or more sub-
scribers.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual
terms of advertising in this city.

All letters and communications on subjects con-
nected with the paper, may be addressed to BURR
& SMITH—post paid.

For the Christian Secretary.

Capital Punishment.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed your remark in the
Secretary a few days since, respecting "Capital
Punishment," and it gave me pleasure to learn
that your view of this momentous subject coincided
with that entertained by myself for nearly
thirty years past.

The remarks of your "CORRESPONDENT" of
week before last (who, by the way, is unknown
to me) seem to require some notice; and I re-
gret they did not meet my eye until too late to
make a formal reply, in time for last week's pa-
per. But I hasten to suggest a few thoughts,
which I hope may find a place; and if health per-
mits, may hereafter make further mention of this
subject, as it is certainly a serious one, and which
demands the attention of all our citizens, and
especially at this crisis, when murders are so mul-
tipled that scarcely a newspaper can be found that
does not record several.

First, then, God's law declares expressly, "Thou
shalt not kill." Here is no exception, no pro-
vision made for exigencies, but simply, "Thou
shalt not kill." Now, who dare violate this law?
Who has any authority to do so? or who has any
right? No one, it is presumed, will dare say that
power constitutes right; because this is simple
brevity, or what the stronger has over the
weaker. Neither can it be contended that one
individual in any government can be born with
peculiar or exclusive privileges which another
does not possess; or that one has any right to
take or destroy the lives of others, when others
are not the right of destroying their own. All
persons, not insane, who take their own lives, are
called murderers. Of course they have no in-
herent or derived right over their own lives.

Now, in a Republican government, it is con-
tended that all men have a right to enjoy, and
be protected, in the enjoyment of their
rights, liberty, and property; of course government
has no right but what it derives from the people,
every branch of it, whether executive, legislative,
or judiciary; of course none of these branches of
government have any exclusive right but what is
delegated to them by the people. Now as no
man has any right of his own, to take his life, or
that of his fellow-being, and government has no
power or right but what is delegated to them by
the people, and no man can impart that to another
which he never had, or can have in his possession,
of course government has no right, power, or
authority, to take the life of a fellow-being.—
"Thou shalt not kill" stands before the govern-
ment in letters of fire that know no quenching.
If we follow this commandment to the New
Testament, it will be seen worthy of notice that
it stands there also in all its naked truth, "Thou
shalt not kill." No exceptions, no exclusive, and
no inherent, and no imparted rights to one indi-
vidual more than another—none to the govern-
ment of any kind or character. We find in Paul's
epistle to the Romans, "Vengeance belongeth unto
me, I will repay, saith the Lord." From this
message, it is evidently the prerogative of God to
take and to take away life. Again, "I kill and
make alive." As man cannot impart life to the
lowest insect, surely he ought to tremble at the
thought of destroying the life of an accountable
being; and more especially, too, by so doing, he
actually prevents him forever from the possibili-
ty of making his peace with God. Here is an
awful point for consideration, which I must waive
for the present.

But your "Correspondent" imagines the decla-
ration made to Noah (Gen. ix. 6.) is still in force.

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his
blood be shed." But it has long been the de-
clared opinion of many pious, estimable, and learn-
ed men, that this was a prediction, rather than a
law; that the language is simply this; "such will
be the depravity and folly of man, that murder in
every age shall beget murder." For the truth of
this, I need only refer to the Rev. Wm. Turner's
memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Socie-
ty of Manchester; and the late Dr. Rush's Lite-
rary and Moral Essays. It was the opinion of
the last mentioned gentleman that laws which
inflicted death for murder, were as unchristian as
those which justify revenge; for the obligation
of Christianity upon individuals to promote re-
pentance, to forgive injuries, and to discharge the
duties of universal benevolence, are equally bind-
ing upon states. Another text may be adduced
in objection, which may appear, perhaps, more
decisive than the former, which is found in Le-
viticus xxiv. 21. "He that killeth any man, shall
surely be put to death." But every unprejudiced
person, by examining the context, must be convin-
ced that this was among the old Levitical laws,
which our Saviour annulled in the New Testa-
ment. It reads thus: "Breach for breach, eye
for eye, tooth for tooth; and he that caused a
man's eye to be put out, shall have his own eye
put out; he that smote a man, so that he died,
shall surely be put to death." This is all con-
tained in one sentence. Let us now hear what
the apostle says on this subject in Matt. v. 38. "Ye
have heard that it hath been said by them of old
time, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;
but I say unto you that ye resist not evil; but

whosoever shall smite you on the one cheek, turn
to him the other also." Many such laws as these
respecting murder were peculiarly qualified and
adapted to the wicked, ignorant, and incorrigible
character of the Jews. This is evident from
Ezek. xx. 25. "Wherefore I gave them these
statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby
they should not live." If the law respecting
murder before mentioned, be not abrogated, but
remain still binding on government to perform,
why is not the law respecting adultery, blasphem-
y, and many other similar Levitical laws, equally
binding on government? I think we may rati-
onally conclude, from the general import of
scripture, that government is under as great an
obligation to inflict capital punishment for one of
these specific crimes, as another; to exact 'an
eye for an eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand,
foot for foot, as well as life for life; and if one
of these is contrary to the precepts of the gospel,
of course they all are.

That God did not always inflict the punish-
ment of murder by death, is evident from the in-
stance of Cain, as noticed by "C." but he inflicted
a punishment which undoubtedly answered every
purpose that might result for his good, and re-
sulted to God's glory. God did not only not
deprive him of life, but he set a mark upon him
that no person might kill him, and even said,—
"Whosoever shall slay Cain, vengeance shall be
taken on him seven fold." Moses might be men-
tioned as another instance of a criminal not pun-
ished by death even under the Levitical law. He
slew the Egyptian previously to the great and
peculiar privileges and blessings he received from
God. Another instance may be adduced, which
occurred long after the Levitical law above men-
tioned was in force, namely, David. He imbrued
his hands in innocent blood; but the Lord in-
flicted no punishment upon him that we learn,
but the horrors of a guilty conscience. No doubt
God in his mercy emancipated him from this
guilt, for we find "he was a man after God's
own heart." I would, however, by no means in-
sinuate that murder can possibly be justifiable, or
that God ever looks upon it but with the utmost
abhorrence! But my object has been to attempt
to prove that the punishment of murder, or any
other crime, by death, is irrational, contrary to
the dictates of conscience, and unscriptural.

What an irreparable loss the world would have
sustained, had the Lord said respecting Moses
and David, bring those murderers hither, and slay
them before me! If this were contrary to his
will then, why not now? "Shall mortal men be
more just than God?" Our Saviour says, "I
came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

As ever, affectionately yours,
PHILLOS.

Boston Anniversaries.

From the Christian Reflector.

AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The public meeting of the third anniversary of
the Convention was held in Tremont Chapel,
Boston, on Wednesday evening last. Rev. ELON
GALUSHA, President of the Convention, in the
chair.

The services were commenced by singing the
hymn, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun."—
Prayer by Rev. ALVA GREGORY, of Connecticut.—
Rev. C. P. GROSVENOR, read portions of scripture.
In accordance with previous arrangements the
President addressed the Convention in an able
speech, which will be briefly reported next week.
The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. J.
T. RAYMOND, of Boston.

Thursday, A. M.—The Convention assembled
in Tremont chapel, at 10, A. M.

The services were opened with singing, and
reading Scripture. Prayer was offered by Rev.
John BLAIN, of New York.

The President of the Convention, on introdu-
cing the business, said that it was hoped that the
body would possess in a large measure the spirit
of God. In the consideration of great questions
it is not impossible that good men should become
excited. But he hoped there would be a banish-
ment from any bosom of personal griefs, and that
the influences which actuate us would be those of
the gospel of Christ.

Committees were appointed to prepare a roll of
the convention of such persons as are regular mem-
bers of Baptist churches, their names, residence,
post office address, &c. To prepare and report
resolutions, and business for the action of the con-
vention.

Resolutions were adopted, inviting all Baptist
brethren in good standing to take seats, and par-
ticipate in the deliberations of the Convention,
and all Christians to take seats with them.

Lunsford Lane, a self-emancipated slave, was
present, and related the manner in which he ob-
tained his freedom and that of his family.

Thursday, P. M.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. An-
drews, of N. H.

A Committee to prepare and report a constitu-
tion for the Convention, more particularly spec-
ifying its objects and powers, was appointed con-
sisting of Messrs. Galusha, Adlam, Grosvenor,
Parsons and Harwood.

The business committee reported an amended
draft of a plan for a Provisional Foreign Mission-
ary organization, which was taken up, and the
second paragraph of the preamble discussed at length
by several members of the Convention.

Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Colver,
Grosvenor, Galusha, Turnbull, and other mem-
bers of the convention. Rev. Mr. Hague, pastor
of the Federal St. Church, Boston, also made
remarks.

Evening Session.—Singing. Prayer by Rev.
Mr. Branch.

The subject of the Missionary Committee was
resumed. Further remarks were made by Rev.
Messrs. Denison, Colver, Warren, Jameson, Ad-
lam, Stevens, Grosvenor and others.

The deliberations and discussions were conduct-
ed with great harmony.

The same subject was referred, for further delib-
eration and discussion, to the morning session.

Adjourned to 9 A. M.

Friday, A. M.—Opened with singing "O'er the
gloomy hills of darkness."

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shailer of Brookline, Ms.
The Recording Secretary produced letters that
had been addressed to the Convention, from Rev.
Messrs. W. H. Brisbane, of Ohio, E. Worth, N.
Hampshire, A. L. Post, Pa., D. Dunbar, N. Y., O.
Tracy, Mass., deacon L. P. Noble, N. Y. Inter-
esting communications were received, also, from
Rev. Josiah Brown, late missionary in the Medi-
terranean, and Eld. P. Willard, Mass.

Extracts from these letters will be given here-
after.

The plan of the Foreign Mission Committee
was taken up, and the discussion upon it resumed.

Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Hague,
Thresher, Leverett, Babcock, Grosvenor, Galusha,
Adlam and others.

The following resolution passed unanimously:
Resolved, That at the commencement of the
session this afternoon special prayer be offered to
God for wisdom to direct.

Adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

Benediction by the President.

Friday, P. M.—Prayers were offered by sev-
eral brethren in succession, which were character-
ized by deep tenderness and solemnity.

After further discussion, and hearing the docu-
ment several times in succession, the plan of the
Foreign Mission Committee was adopted by a
nearly unanimous vote, only two members out of
about 100 voting in the negative.

The plan is as follows:

PLAN

of the Provisional Foreign Committee.

Whereas we believe it to be the imperative duty
of all who enjoy the privileges of the gospel of
Christ to use their best endeavors to furnish them
to those who are less favored, and especially to
those who are enshrouded in the darkness of hea-
thenism; the genius of the gospel itself being that
of a missionary enterprise, intended to enlighten
and recover a lost world; and whereas it has be-
come evident that the connection of our Foreign
Missionary operations with slavery is grossly in-
consistent with the principles of the gospel, and
whereas in our judgment, the present Baptist For-
eign Mission Organization occupy a position that,
whatever be the intentions of individuals compos-
ing it, does nevertheless practically sanction the
institution of slavery, strengthen the hands of the
slaveholder, impede the free action of the church-
es in their efforts to remove it from their fellow-
ship, so as to deprive us of a conscientious co-
operation with them; and whereas we have long wait-
ed in vain with the earnest desire that they might
remove the difficulties which doings at Baltimore
and elsewhere have thrown in the way; and where-
as a large portion of the denomination do not and
cannot in good conscience contribute to the For-
eign Mission through the existing Foreign Mission
Board, or while it holds its present position; in
consequence of which the missionary enterprise
languiages; therefore,

Resolved, That it is our solemn duty, in hum-
ble reliance upon the Great Head of the church,
to open a new channel of communication with
the heathen, and with our missionaries already in
the field, through which we may fulfill our obli-
gation, without comprising principle, or weakening
our testimony against the sin of slavery.

Resolved, That a provisional Foreign Mission
Committee be appointed, consisting of thir-
teen, including a Chairman, a Corresponding
Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer,
with the following regulations, powers and instruc-
tions:

1. The Committee, together with the Chair-
man, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries,
and Treasurer, shall be appointed by the Con-
vention, five of whom shall form a quorum for the
transaction of business.

2. The Chairman and Recording Secretary
shall convene the Committee as often as business
may require.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair
record of all the doings of the Committees.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse
the funds as the Committee shall direct, and a
regular report of all transactions of the Committee
shall be presented to the Convention at its annual
meeting.

5. The Committee shall have the power re-
quisite to conduct foreign missionary operations,
such as the selection, appointment, location, in-
struction and support of missionaries; the collec-
tion and disbursement of funds for that purpose,
as the Providence of God shall direct.

6. They shall neither appoint or support any
missionary who holds slaves, or advocates slave-
holding, or tolerates that or any other known sin
in the church of God; nor shall they solicit the
fruits of the unrequited toil of the slave, or the
price of human beings.

7. As we have confidence in the missionaries
now in the field who may not have been in-
formed of the transactions which have involved the
present organization in the guilt of tolerating
slavery, and as we were united with others in
sending them out, and are thereby pledged for
their support, unless they shall forfeit that confi-
dence; the committee are authorized to forward
such funds as shall be at their disposal, not other-
wise designated by the donors, for their support.
When missionaries now in the field shall make
known their desire to be supported by us, the com-
mittee shall be empowered to take them up, and
extend to them that support, as far as God in his
providence may furnish us the means.

8. The committee are further instructed to
make diligent inquiry as to the practicability and
desirability of establishing a mission at Fernan-
do Po, or some other place in Africa, independent
of, or in conjunction with the British Baptist mis-
sion on that continent; and to act in the premises
as the providence of God shall direct.

9. The committee shall have power to fill all
vacancies which shall occur in their body.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of
brethren Warren, Jameson, Morse, Gregory and
Ross, to report officers for the Convention, and

Foreign Mission Committee, to serve during the
year.

Rev. John M. Peck, of Illinois, having occu-
pied the floor for some time, and being desirous of
continuing his remarks, the Convention adjourned
to 1-2 past 7, P. M., to give him a further hear-
ing.

Prayer by Rev. A. Gregory.
Friday Evening.—Prayer by Rev. A. Bennett,
of Homer, N. Y.

The constitution of the Convention was read,
amended and adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-
SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Whereas, the Most High God hath made of one
blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face
of the earth, and hath commanded each one of
them to love his neighbor as himself; and where-
as Slavery, in its cardinal principle, is a violation
of his will; and whereas this sin exists in a large
portion of the Baptist churches in the United
States;

We, the undersigned, do hereby form ourselves
into an Association, under the following Constitu-
tion.

ART. 1. The name of this association shall be,
THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CON-
VENTION.

ART. 2. The object of this Convention is to
aid in the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery
in the churches, the nation and the world.

ART. 3. The measures of this Convention are
the circulation of gospel truth, by such instrumen-
talities as are approved of God.

ART. 4. Any person belonging to the Baptist
denomination, of good moral character, and who
is not a slaveholder, or apologist for slavery, and
who believes in the sinfulness of slaveholding, and
duty of immediate emancipation, may become a
member of this Convention by signing this con-
stitution, and contributing to the funds.

ART. 5. The officers of this Convention shall be
a President, five Vice Presidents, a Correspond-
ing Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and twenty-
six managers, who, together, shall constitute an
Executive Committee, for the transaction of busi-
ness, all of whom shall be chosen annually, at the
regular annual meeting of the Convention, and
five of whom shall form a quorum.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall pre-
sent a written report of their doings at each an-
nual meeting of the Convention, and the Treas-
urer an audited account of the receipts and expen-
ditures, during the year.

ART. 7. The Convention shall appoint annu-
ally a Provisional Foreign Mission Committee, to
be constituted on the plan adopted by the Con-
vention for that purpose.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall have
power to employ an agent or agents, to call spe-
cial meetings of the Convention, to fill all vacan-
cies in their own number, and to transact any
other business calculated to promote the objects
contemplated in this constitution.

ART. 9. This constitution may be amended
by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Con-
vention, present at any annual meeting.

Rev. Mr. Peck, of Ill., resumed and concluded
his speech. Several inquiries were made of him
by the Convention, and facts stated by persons
present, which will be reported.

Adjourned to 8½ A. M.

Benediction by the President.

Saturday, A. M.—Prayer by Eld. Kendrick, of
N. H.

Several resolutions were discussed and passed
unanimously.

The address read by the Recording Secretary
was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary's report was re-
ferred in the same manner.

Remarks were made by Rev. John Peck, of
New York, and others. Eld. Peck expressing a
desire to speak further, the convention adjourned
to 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jam-
eson, of R. I.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer was read
and accepted.

Rev. John Peck resumed his remarks, and
made some further statements respecting proceed-
ings at Baltimore.

A vote was passed authorizing the publication
of the proceedings in the Christian Reflector.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches
we represent, to observe the first Sabbath evening
in each month as a season of special prayer to
God for his blessing on all suitable labors to se-
cure the salvation of the heathen in our own coun-
try, and in foreign lands.

Resolved, That the management and charac-
ter of the Christian Reflector, are such as to com-
mend the paper to the patronage and prayers of
the friends of God and man.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that our
brethren in England will hold during the present
year, a missionary jubilee, in commemoration of
the establishment of their missions to the heathen
fifty years ago, and that we will commemorate
the event with them as far as possible in this coun-
try, the 1st Sabbath in Oct.

Resolved, That amid the numerous sins that
expose this nation to the just judgments of God,
slavery now holds one of the most prominent places,
and calls loudly upon the church to repent
and humble herself before God and by united
prayer and vigorous effort, to seek its extermina-
tion.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the
ministers of the gospel to hold up the sin of slave-
ry before their people, in their public ministrations
as fully and as frequently as other crying sins,
and in all suitable ways to bring their personal and
official influence to bear against this great evil un-
til it is abolished.

It was then voted to adjourn to the spring of
1843, at such time and place, as the Executive
Committee shall direct.

The President made some remarks on the im-
portance of a continued reliance on God, in the

difficulties and duties yet to be met and discharg-
ed.

The Convention thereupon adjourned, with
prayer by Rev. John Peck, and the Doxology.

ELON GALUSHA, President.
CHARLES W. DENISON, Secretary.

PROVISIONAL FOREIGN MISSION COM- MITTEE.

S. G. Shipley, Boston, Chairman.
H. K. Green, Charlestown, Cor. Secretary.
C. W. Denison, Newton, Rec. Secretary.
Timothy Gilbert, Boston, Treasurer.
James Loring, J. N. Barber, Rev. John Blair,
N. Colver, Jacob Knapp, G. Reed, Conn., C. P.
Grosvenor, C. T. Hildreth, Eld. Galusha.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, May 24, 1842.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—This Society held
its Anniversary yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., at
the Marlboro' Chapel. The Annual Report was
read by Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, the Correspond-
ing Secretary. The receipts of the Society dur-
ing the past year were not accurately stated, but
were said to be not far from \$3,000. Great diffi-
culty had been experienced in the collection of
funds, on account of the hard times and the indif-
ference of the people. Several agents had been
engaged during the year in travelling and deliv-
ering addresses on the subject of Peace. The
Corresponding Secretary had travelled 5,000
miles and delivered four or five lectures a week.
All the agents had been kindly received, and their
labors instrumental in awakening a deep interest
in the cause. More than usual had been done
the past year to circulate books and other pub-
lications on the subject of Peace. 'The Advocate
of Peace,' a monthly periodical and the official
organ of the Society, has a circulation of 5,000.
The Society had stereotyped the masterly work
of Prof. Upham, and given a wide circulation to an
able article on the subject of Peace, from the
Democratic Review. On the subject of a Con-
gress of Nations nothing had been done during
the past year. It was expected that Congress
would take up the question at the present session,
but the strife of party had destroyed all hope of
any thing favorable from that quarter at present.
Encouragement was derived from the fact that
many Religious and Political papers had given
their influence to promote the cause. Cheering
facts were also stated respecting the progress of
the cause in England and France; and it was ob-
served that a proposition for a Conference of the
friends of Peace from all parts of the world was
now under consideration. A Memoir of William
Ladd, the late President of the Society would
soon be published. The Report was followed by
a very able Address from the newly elected Presi-
dent of the Society, Samuel E. Cones, Esq., of
Portsmouth, explanatory of its principles and ob-
jects, and in answer to popular objections. This
Address will be published. The object of the
Peace Society is, the abrogation of all interna-
tional wars—i. e. wars between independent na-
tions. It does not deny the right of individual
self-defence; it does not meddle with the question
of Duelling, nor of Capital Punishment; nor does
it deny the right of a Government to suppress
riots and treason within its own limits by force.
If a foreign power invades us, it holds that we are
bound to non-resistance; but if our own citizens
rise up in rebellion, it leaves us at liberty to de-
fend ourselves by the sword. The consistency
of this distinction is, to say the least, not very
apparent. The Society may do good by its ex-
posures of the evils of war, and by promoting a
spirit of peace; but it evidently lacks the courage
to grapple with the fundamental questions in-
volved in the proposed Reform, choosing to expend
its energies upon collateral points rather than go
at once to the root of the whole matter. It is
for this reason, no doubt, that it is so inefficient.

BOSTON AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The
Anniversary of this Society was held at the Park-
street church last evening. Its object is to assist
in educating indigent young men for the ministry,
and to effect this object it raises money for the
parent institution. Eighteen hundred dollars had
been raised the past year. The Annual Report
was read by Rev. N. Adams, and consisted main-
ly of statements respecting the condition of the
American Society, from which it appeared that
the receipts had been materially diminished within
a few years, and that the Society was encumbered
with a debt of \$35,000. Addresses were
made by President Beecher of Illinois, Rev. Mr.
Chickering of Portland, and Rev. E. N. Kirk;
and an original Hymn by W. B. Tappan, was
sung with fine effect by M. Colbourn, Esq.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.—The Anniver-
sary of this important Society was held yesterday
forenoon at Park-street church, Samuel T. Arm-
strong, President, in the chair. The Annual Re-
port was read by Rev. Louis Dwight, the Secre-
tary. It contained many important facts relating
to the proper treatment of criminals and lunatics,
and to the effects of the different systems of dis-
cipline which prevail in our prisons. These facts
went to establish the position, that mild punish-
ments are best adapted to reform criminals, and
consequently to diminish crime. The best regu-
lated prisons are those at Auburn, Sing Sing, Con-
cord, N. H., Wethersfield, Ct., Frankfort, Ky.,
and South Boston. The latter is said to be the
best in the country. The system of solitary con-
finement works badly in Pennsylvania and Rhode-
Island. The prisoners are unhealthy, and their
minds are injuriously affected. In Massachusetts,
on the reformed plan, the deaths are one in 50
annually, while on the solitary system they are
one in 25. In seven Lunatic Asylums, there
were insane—from intemperance 155, from ill
health 360, from religious excitement 188, from
disappointed affection 98, use of snuff 8, dis-
appointed ambition 49, pride 7, remorse 2, political
excitement 11. There are, it is estimated, 17,000
lunatics in the country, only 3,000 of whom are
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

New England Sabbath School Union.

The 7th anniversary of this Institution was held in the Bowdoin Square church, on Tuesday afternoon, May 24th. The President, JOHN B. JONES, Esq., occupied the chair.

After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. G. B. IDE, of Philadelphia. The Secretary, Mr. H. S. WASHBURN, then read the annual Report of the Board of Managers, of which the following is an abstract:

After an expression of devout acknowledgments to God for his goodness, the report goes on to state, that the present condition of the Union is more prosperous, and better qualified to accomplish the objects contemplated in its organization, than at any period of its history. Notwithstanding a variety of embarrassments with which the Union has struggled, it has gradually gained strength, and secured the favor of its supporters; and although it has not accomplished all that could have been desired, still it has done much, especially by means of its publications, to foster an interest in the cause of Sabbath schools, and to instill into the minds and hearts of the young correct principles of religious truth and duty.

The receipts into the Depository the last year by the sale of books and the S. S. Treasury, amount to \$10,684.64, being an increase of \$1,750.29 over the previous year. The amount received in donations, life-memberships, &c., is \$647.03, most of which was contributed by a few gentlemen in Boston, who have before given substantial proof of their interest in the prosperity of the Society. Total receipts the past year, \$11,331.27.

The Union have published the past year 18,111 volumes, including 8000 copies of the N. E. S. S. Question Book. They have also published 38,280 numbers of the S. S. Treasury, besides other minor publications. Since the organization of the Union in 1836, it has also published and circulated 123,577 bound volumes, and 250,000 copies of the S. S. Treasury. Still the Board feel that with this number they have only to a very limited extent met the wants of the denomination, and the friends of Sabbath schools. They have at present in their hands a number of MSS. approved and ready for publication, but have not the means at their command to publish them.—The Board cherish the hope that the time is not far distant when they shall be able to furnish to S. schools an entire Library in number and character every way adapted to their wants.

The Report, after stating that the present circulation of the S. S. Treasury is 2500, something less than formerly, urges the importance of an increased subscription, since it is the chief, if not the only work of the kind belonging to the denomination, and its price is very low.

The Board still feel it their duty to press upon the consideration of the churches the importance of rendering more efficient aid in supplying destitute schools with books. The calls from such schools are loud and repeated, coming frequently from schools located in remote places which have been gathered by the devotedness of a pious brother or sister, who consider themselves fortunate if they can obtain the consent of parents to suffer their children to attend the school, without looking to them for pecuniary aid to assist the objects of the school. Several Associations and religious bodies in the West and S. West have also made requests for gratuitous supplies of books, stating their necessities, which would have afforded most ample opportunities for doing good. The Board, for want of funds, have been obliged in every instance to refuse these requests. They respectfully solicit donations that they may be able, from time to time, to extend to such schools some little assistance. A small sum furnished by each church would place at their disposal a fund which would enable them to render such aid as their judgment might dictate.

The Report then announces, that, in the judgment of the Board, the time has arrived when the interests of the Union require the services of an individual to labor in their behalf among the churches, both to awaken a deeper interest in S. schools, and also to obtain donations to aid the objects contemplated in the formation of the Society. They have therefore entered into an arrangement with the Am. S. S. Union and this Society, by which a long tried and most efficient agent of the former Union, Rev. J. E. WELCH, is engaged to commence his labors forthwith in the Baptist churches in New England, jointly for the objects of both Societies. The Board respectfully commend him to the kind regards of the churches.

The following table, collected from minutes of Associations for the last year, and by correspondence with the Secretaries of S. schools in the different states, will give a tolerably correct idea of the S. schools in our denomination in the N. E. states.

| States. | Schools. | Teachers. | Scholars. | Vol. in Lib. | Conver. |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Mass. | 198 | 2815 | 22,273 | 51,983 | 530 |
| Me. | 160 | 1330 | 10,420 | 20,000 | 120 |
| Vt. | 78 | 544 | 5,111 | 8,369 | 47 |
| Conn. | 70 | 758 | 4,599 | 9,664 | 250 |
| N. H. | 100 | 804 | 7,500 | 14,003 | 230 |
| R. I. | 56 | 816 | 6,452 | 12,119 | 510 |
| Total. | 662 | 7037 | 56,265 | 116,138 | 1687 |

In the above table, the ratio of conversions reported to the number of scholars in Massachusetts, is 1 to 42; in Vermont, 1 to 20; in Connecticut, 1 to 13; New Hampshire, 1 to 33; in Maine, 1 to 86; in Rhode Island, 1 to 12.

The above results were obtained in many instances from statistics published by Associations some three or six months since—so that the number of conversions reported falls far short of the actual number for the year. Since the commencement of the present year, extensive revivals have been enjoyed in many of the churches represented in the above table, and in these revivals a large number of scholars have been converted to God. These will be included in the next year's Report.

Rev. J. S. EATON, of Hartford, said he rose with cheerfulness to second the motion for the acceptance of the report, and hoped that measures would be taken to have it published. The report contained facts which he felt would awaken a feeling of gratitude in the heart of every Christian. He wished these facts might come before the public more extensively, and while they created something of that joy which had been known in heaven at the conversion of so many souls, might also arouse the Baptist denomination to action upon the subject of Sabbath schools.

There is nothing problematical, continued Mr.

E., in the Sabbath school enterprise in 1842. In the time of Raikes it might have seemed so. Our greatest wonder now is, that it was not commenced sooner. It is legitimately a part of Christian duty, and the obligation is imperative on the part of every disciple to do his utmost in carrying out its designs.

What is the business of Sabbath school instruction? To deal with a child *spiritually*. He thought sometimes that if he could be released from his engagements, he should rejoice to become a Sabbath school teacher, and devote himself entirely to the young, since there was so much more hope of success than in laboring with those more advanced in life. There is an interest about every thing connected with the young which encourages us to labor. He would mention the following fact to illustrate the elasticity of the young mind. In a certain family the wife was pious, but the husband was an unbeliever. The husband was sick, and was urged by his companion to pray in his own behalf. He declined, declaring it was too difficult an act—he knew not how. A little boy in the family hearing this objection of the father, said spontaneously, "Do pray, father, it's the easiest thing in the world."

We should not forget the assistance which the Sabbath school teacher furnishes the pastor. The Sabbath school institution is one peculiar to the present age of the church—we could not get along without it. The present age will compare with the Apostolic, in conversions. Look at the large accessions of Sabbath school scholars to our churches. Some churches have received several hundred. What can a single pastor do with so many? How cheering the thought that they are continually under the influence of the Sabbath school teacher, and hence he may feel comparatively at rest concerning them.

Rev. J. M. PECK, of Rockspring, Illinois, said the subject stretched out before him so extensively, that he knew not where to begin nor what to say. Just the age of man had passed away since Robert Raikes spoke the word—*TRY*. And how glorious are the results which have been gained! The primary object in Sabbath school instruction was to reach the poor. He could trace it to the time, 1814, when operations were commenced on a larger scale. He recollected when Sabbath schools first found their way to the log cabins beyond the Alleghanies, and the prairies of Illinois. They were established in some cases for the purpose of teaching the slaves. It was thus in St. Louis. He could take his brethren now to that city and show 1 Baptist school, 2 Congregationalist, 2 or three Methodist, 1 Episcopal, &c. He could tell of several ministers who date their conversion to the influence exerted upon their minds and hearts when scholars in those schools. Formerly no books were provided for teachers or scholars. Now books to a large extent and in a great variety may be found. Thus has the enterprise been progressing. The people of Illinois feel indebted to Massachusetts, and to the American Sunday School Union, for the assistance afforded. He told his brethren before he left, that he hoped that the N. E. Sabbath school Union was in funds and had books to help them. They hoped \$2000 worth of books would be furnished to be sold, and the money returned. But he must now tell them that no help can be afforded them. And why not? He regretted the impression is abroad that there is no want of a larger publishing fund. The fact is, \$10,000 capital is wanted at this moment. This would be a very economical mode of operation. No better field of benevolence opens itself before the denomination in New England. This would be 10 cents to a church member. Does the Baptist denomination need books at the West? In the different States and Territories of that country, there are from 25,000 to 30,000 conversions per year.

At least two-thirds of this number are children and young people under 20 years of age. There is a most lamentable deficiency of pastoral labor. The denomination has not the means of instructing this mass of young mind. What shall be done? Other denominations are exerting themselves to the utmost. The Methodists have had a large book establishment in operation for 63 years. He was told by their intelligent men that they regarded this establishment as the right arm of their strength. The Congregationalists, Unitarians, and Universalists all have their book systems in operation. The Roman Catholics have an extensive S. S. establishment. It is high time the Baptist denomination was awake on this subject; and the idea ought forever to be discarded that there is no need of particular systematic effort in publishing and circulating Sabbath school books. "Mutual co-operation" is the tie which unites us. This should be the language of the denomination. If Christians would look at this subject they would see that there is much yet to be done. He wanted the impression to be fixed in the mind that the western enterprise was not to be finished in 10 or 15 years. Look at the Iowa Territory, as an illustration of what is needed through the whole West. This territory is peopled from Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, &c. In 1833 not a white family was to be found except a few round the lead mines of Dubuque. There are now 60,000 scattered over a large tract of country. He believed God had a purpose in causing the territory to be so sparsely settled. The scattered condition of the people is a preservative of their morals. So good seed when the population is thus sparse, and thus preparation will be made for those who come after. The natural facilities of the country are great. We have corn and bacon enough, but we want Sabbath school instruction.

In closing this imperfect report we take pleasure in stating that a larger number were present than we recollect to have noticed at any previous anniversary. The audience seemed much interested in the exercises of the occasion, and we trust that as soon as the public generally shall have become acquainted with the wants of the Union, sufficient funds will be placed at the disposal of the Board to enable them to carry out the high and holy designs of the enterprise.—*Christian Watchman*.

The "Tea Party."

In using this heading we have no belligerent allusion to Revolutionary times, when the fishes in Boston harbor had a stiff cup of patriotic tea to sip late at night—but to a very different scene in the vestry of the Bowdoin square house, where the brethren gathered to form and renew acquaintance over a social cup of tea, with suitable ac-

companiments, provided by the brethren of the different churches in the city. Our young brethren know how to do up this thing to a charm, and the company seemed no less gratified with their attention and politeness, than with abundant and excellent refreshments, and with each other. We like such practical essays on brotherly kindness, and we verily believe there is much practical philosophy in calling brethren from a distance to a social interview over a cup of tea. This is the fourth anniversary since the commencement of this custom among us, as an experiment, and with increasing interest and success.

After the social and animal wants were satisfied, the brethren adjourned to the west room to indulge still farther in this feast of reason, and of kindly feeling. Prayer, earnest, solemn and affectionate was offered by our venerable father A. Bennett, from Homer, New York, after which our brother May, recently from England, was called upon to communicate any intelligence which he might deem interesting from the father land.

I perceive, said he, the same spirit of fellowship and love here, as on the other side of the water.—I have been requested to give some account of the state of religion and of religious parties in England. In that country Baptists are divided into two great parties. One is called General Baptists, and hold to General Atonement; the other, the Particular Baptists, hold to particular atonement, or particular redemption, as they express it. The General Baptists, without exception, practice restricted communion. A movement is now in progress, whose aim is to unite these two bodies more in feeling and effort, which we hope will be successful. It is doubtless known to you all, that a schism has lately broke out in the established Church. I refer to the doctrine maintained in the Oxford Tracts. If the doctrines of these writers, who are believed to be nothing but Romanists in disguise, should prevail, the foundations of our holy faith are destroyed. The greater part of the tracts are written by Mr. Newman, though as Dr. Pusey has done much to circulate them and spread their poison, the heresy is called Puseyism. Strong jealousies have consequently arisen between the High Church party and the Evangelicals in their own ranks. The latter are even more obnoxious to the former than the known and open Dissenters.

Mr. M. then spoke of the disabilities under which the dissenting ministers have long labored, and the efforts to obtain relief, which have been in part successful. There is, too, an increased attention to the education of our ministry and to the interests of our cause generally.—*Chr. Watch.*

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.—A new Baptist church composed of thirty persons, was constituted in the village of Manchaug, Sutton, Mass., on Wednesday, the 18th inst. The exercises on the occasion were as follows: Introductory Prayer and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. U. Underwood, of the Second Baptist church, Sutton; Sermon by Rev. S. B. Swain, of Worcester; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. S. Richards, of West Sutton; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. H. Fitts, of Milbury; Concluding Prayer by Rev. N. B. Jones.—*Id.*

We are requested by the Treasurer of the Baptist General Convention to state, that on the last Sabbath he found in his pew an anonymous letter addressed to him, with fifty dollars enclosed, from "A friend to Foreign Missions."—*Id.*

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—This Society was established to assist needy widows of deceased Baptist ministers. Amount received during the present year, \$658.37. Paid out to eight widows during the year, \$425. Funds on hand \$6710.03.—*Id.*

REVIVALS.

We suppose the angels in heaven are never tired of hearing of the conversion of sinners, and have not even yet ceased rejoicing over them.—And we suppose Christians are enough like angels to read with interest the news, which still comes, of soldiers delivered from the thralldom of sin and made heirs of grace and glory. We find by our exchange papers, that a revival of great power and most happy results, has recently prevailed in Williams' College. A few young men becoming seriously impressed, concerted to meet together with some other impenitent youth, to converse upon the subject of religion. About 30, all without hope, assembled, and before the meeting broke up, several had resolved to go to Christ, and had engaged in prayer. This extraordinary event was the beginning of a mighty work, into which both faculty and students entered, with a common interest, and nearly all the students are now the subjects of renewing grace.

We are told that great revivals have prevailed in many towns of Vermont. Something like 306 have been hopefully converted in Brookfield. A revival is reported as having been enjoyed in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, and among the converts are "forty heads of families, the landlord of the principal hotel, several professional men, several merchants, many mechanics, many farmers, and nine confirmed drunkards." The work embraced all classes. Several of the young men think of studying for the ministry.

Both the Baptist and Presbyterian churches of the city of New York have been extensively blessed with revivals during the last winter. The same is also true of Philadelphia, Penn., and Richmond, Va.

The revival in Nashua, N. H., still continues. On the first Sabbath in this month, Bro. Pratt received into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, 98. A large number of candidates for baptism yet remain. The revival, though so powerful and general, has been remarkably quiet.

Ninety-five persons have recently been added by baptism to the Baptist church in Lockport, N. Y. In a little more than two years this church has increased from 215 to nearly 400.

In Malden, a pleasant revival has been in progress. Brother Williams, in a letter to the Watchman, says: "In all the revivals with which I have been connected, I have hardly ever seen a work possessing so decided marks of genuineness as this. Conversions have commonly been deep and light and comfort received with great clearness and decision." In giving an account of the conversion of a regular attendant at the Universalist meeting, he says:—*Ch. Reflector*.

"When his mind was awakened he was at work in his shop, and alone. Suddenly the Spirit of God came upon him and laid open his heart and

life to his view as he had never seen them before. The thought that continually pressed upon him was, that he had ever been trying to get the good will of his fellow men, but he had never felt the importance of securing the good will of his heavenly Father. With this thought he burst into a flood of tears, and retired to his back shop to pour out for the first time, his soul in prayer to God. A struggle succeeded in his mind, and he attempted to drive away his fears by resorting to a shop where he could mingle with his old acquaintances. But on leaving them, his convictions increased upon him with far greater power. Thus he went for several weeks, disclosing his feelings to no one, till near the time of his relief, he said a few words to a religious neighbor.—Prayer seemed to be his only hope of obtaining relief, hence he resolved to retire one day to his back shop and never cease praying till he should find peace to his troubled mind. God heard his prayer and answered his request, in the pardon of his sins, and the consolation of faith and hope in Christ. To leave the meeting where he had been accustomed to attend with his family and friends, was no small trial to him. But he could not do otherwise—he felt that he must hear very different preaching from what he had usually heard, and therefore resolved at once to take a decided stand, as a disciple of Christ, in union with the Baptist church."

LOWELL.

The following account of the progress of the work in Lowell, we copy from the Sword of Truth:—

This gracious work is still going on. Some hundreds were baptized last Sabbath by the different denominations, the precise number we are unable to give. We hope to be able hereafter to report the whole number correctly, that shall have been admitted into the different churches as the fruit of this great work.

In our last we gave an interesting case of the conversion of an individual from Universalism, and promised more. We will now relate another. When Mr. Knapp came into the place, a number of falsehoods and slanders were put in circulation by persons professing the faith of universal love and good will, to injure his influence and to prevent the people from going to hear him preach; but still the very persons who circulated these stories, could not stay away, and some of them got converted.

One evening, in the Second Baptist Church, at the close of the sermon, a man in the entry sent for Rev. Mr. Porter, who was in the pulpit, to come immediately to him, as he wished to speak with him, and was in great haste. Mr. Porter went out to him, when the man addressed him as follows: "I have been a Universalist, but I trust I am now converted. I believe God has forgiven my sins, but before I can be easy in my mind, I have got to confess to Mr. Knapp that I have talked hard and circulated slanderous reports against him." On this we will indulge in two reflections.

1. It is worthy of note that when this man was converted, he did not wish to see Mr. Knapp to inquire whether these reports were true, or what grounds there was for such reports, but he wished to confess the wrong stories he had circulated.—It is very plain then, that the stories were understood to be false, and to have been gotten up for the occasion. Were those reports well founded, there was any evidence of their truth, or did the persons who reported them believe them, the first step would not be to confess the act of reporting false stories, but on becoming serious or religiously impressed, the course would be first to ask explanation of Mr. Knapp, to endeavor to learn what proof there might be to sustain the reports.

2. These same reports were put in circulation by the Universalists, and by them circulated, and yet they have no more evidence of their truth than this convert had. What then are we to think of their honesty? The only rational conclusion is, that they have only to become honest, to confess their wrong as he did. But if they really believe what they profess to, they can have no fears that by falsehood and slander, they will in the least degree endanger their final salvation. While they adhere to this doctrine, they must feel just as sure of heaven as though they had not slandered Mr. Knapp; but let them once give up Universalism, and they will, like the convert in question, be seen confessing their slanders, because they will then intervene between their souls and heaven.

GREECE, MON. CO., May 16, 1842.

BR. BEEBEE.—The Baptist church in this place have been permitted to late enjoy a season of the special revival of God's work. Meetings were commenced about the middle of Feb. and continued with but little intermission until the first of May. During the first four weeks we were favored with the labors of Eld. A. C. Kingsley.—While he remained, we held meetings days and evenings. Afterwards, evenings only. It pleased the Lord to own the effort. Br. K.'s labors were very much blessed in leading the church to higher attainments in Christian experience, and in awakening sinners. As the result of God's blessing, forty-six have already confessed Christ by baptism, and several others will soon do so.—Among those baptized are a number of Sabbath school children. To God be all the praise.

Yours, &c., JAS. B. OLCOTT.

NEW WOODSTOCK, May 23, 1842.

BR. BEEBEE.—Perhaps it will be interesting to the friends of the Redeemer to learn that the Spirit has been poured upon this people, and as the fruits of this precious work, I have had the privilege of baptizing after apostolic example forty-nine disciples.

Yours in the best of bonds.

N. Y. Bap. Reg.] DANIEL PUTNAM.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Catholic Herald of Philadelphia, is endeavoring to excite in that city a similar disturbance with regard to the Public School system with that which Bishop Hughes raised among us. These Romanists never will be satisfied to permit Americans to manage their affairs on general and equitable principles. Unless Rome is favored, nothing in their estimation is well done.—*Bap. Ad.*

The Merchant Tailor's of our City, we are happy to state, have entered into a general and firm agreement, no longer to open their stores on Sunday morning. By this they will lose nothing and gain very much.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JUNE 1, 1842.

The School Fund.

The annual Report of the Commissioner of the Connecticut School Fund to the Legislature now in session, has just been published, from a copy of which we gather the following statistics.

The amount of interest, rents, and Bank dividends, received into the Treasury within the year ending March 31st, 1842, was 128,710 00. Disbursements from the revenue of the fund to the several school Districts, compensation of Commissioner, Treasurer, clerks, policies of insurance, &c. &c., 128,619 81.

Balance of revenue in the treasury March 31st, 1842,

Since the 31st of March there has been received into the treasury about \$17,000, which will be sufficient to meet the unclaimed dividends of a little more than \$6,000, and leave a balance in the treasury of more than \$10,000. In addition to this, there is the sum of \$31,600 temporarily loaned, at 6 per cent. and which will be repaid whenever required, on short notice. The surplus will be more than sufficient to meet the October dividend, which has usually been about \$10,000; and no severity of pecuniary embarrassments can in the opinion of the Commissioner, retard the payment of that dividend in any degree doubtful or uncertain.

Difficulties have occurred in Ohio the past year in making collections in current funds; yet the uncommon punctuality of debtors in other States has enabled the Commissioner not only to pay the same amount of dividends which were due last year, but to increase the same to \$1,400 each child.

The amount of Principal in the treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year, viz., April, 1841, was \$4,995 85. Received into the treasury during the year ending March 31st, 1842, \$378 79, making a total of \$47,374 64. Of the sum \$41,720 have been re-invested and secured on bonds by mortgage on real estate, leaving a balance of principal in the treasury on the last April, 1842, of \$5,654. Securities are prepared for the loan of this balance.

All the principal which has been paid into the treasury for three or four years past, has been invested in loans to the citizens of this State, and yet such has been the pressure for money, that applications for loans have multiplied to such an amount which has been on hand for re-investment. The effect of confining the loans to citizens of our own State has been to increase the amount of bonds against citizens of Connecticut from \$495 00, the amount in 1828, to \$702,222 27 at present amount. This, with \$216,700 of bonds in our own Banks, and \$21,220 in real estate, brings nearly one half of the whole capital upon our own territory. The remainder is well secured by mortgage in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont.

The School Fund investments in Banks, though denominated stocks, are in the nature of deposits, carrying an interest equal to the dividends which are paid to the stockholders; and right on the part of the State to withdraw the amount paid in, on giving the notice specified in their charters. The Bank dividends received the past year, have averaged 7 1/2 per cent. on the aggregate of Bank stock belonging to the State of Bank having paid 9 per cent. another 8, and nothing. From this Bank the stock has been withdrawn.

The buildings and cultivated lands belonging to the State have yielded but a small net result, and it appears to have been the object of the Commissioner to dispose of this description of property as fast as it could be done to advantage. \$196,595 worth of property of this kind, owned by the State in 1831, there remains in 1842 less than \$80,000 worth unsold.

According to the last returns from the school societies, there are 1640 school districts, and 200 school societies in the State.

The capital of the School Fund has been gradually increasing for a number of years. On the 1st of June, 1825, according to the Report of the present Commissioner, it amounted to \$718,000. In 1842 it amounts to \$2,044,554 57. The whole amount of revenue divided to schools in forty-five years is, two millions, seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars, seventy-three cents.

The number of children returned each year since the act requiring an enumeration, has been but a trifle from 84,000. In 1820 the number was 84,179; and in 1841, 84,230.

Temperance Celebration.

The Anniversary Celebration of the Washington Temperance Society on Tuesday last was a splendid affair. The procession was formed at seven o'clock, a. m., in front of the State House, Washingtonians taking the right of the line, a full length portrait of Washington, copied from Stuart's splendid painting in our Senate chamber, was used as one of the banners by the Washington Society. Next in the procession came the Catholic Society, numbering some 200, each wearing a green ribbon, with a medal pinned to it. This Society carried a full length portrait of Father Mathew, Aldermen, and City Council, came next; then the Young Men's

the Society, the Martha Washington Societies from New Britain, Farmington, and Warehouse Point, and last, though not least, the "Cold Water Army," comprising nearly all the children in the city. There were probably between two and three thousand persons in the procession, the line extending the whole length of Main st. The day was fine, the streets thronged with spectators, and banners were waving in the wind, and the whole scene was one of thrilling interest.

While viewing the procession as it passed, we did not help reflecting upon the happy effects of the Temperance reformation. We saw there, who, when we were but a boy, we were not to respect and esteem, but we had seen them fallen, degraded, and, to all human probability, lost to society, and to usefulness; now they were restored, "clothed and in their right mind," their example exerting a happy and lasting influence upon the rising generation.

The procession after passing through the principal streets, repaired to the Center church, where appropriate services were performed, and addressed by Gen. Nathan Johnson, and other speakers. Sandy Welch, the former well known member of the Terrapin Lunch in New York, was present, and addressed the audience. He said he had acquired a fortune of some 25 or 30,000 dollars principally by selling rum, but he had become a drunkard, and lost the whole of his fortune, which he believed was the way rum sellers generally turn out. Since last July he had been a Washingtonian.

The Cold Water Army occupied the Fourth Congregational church, where short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Warren, agent of the State Temperance Society, and others. Both churches were filled to overflowing, and hundreds were compelled to leave for want of room.

The afternoon was spent by the Washington Society, in company with their friends at the Temperance Hall, and in the evening a crowded meeting was held at the City Hall, several speakers from abroad being present to address the meeting. The whole affair passed off in the most harmonious manner, leaving, we doubt not, a salutary and lasting impression upon the public generally in favor of temperance, and upon the heart of every Christian emotions of gratitude to the great giver of all good, for the unspeakable blessings which have resulted from the Temperance Reformation.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.—We expected to have received from our regular correspondent an account of the anniversaries which have just been held in Boston, but we learn that owing to an impression that another correspondent had been engaged, which was not the fact, he did not report the proceedings. We have therefore been under the necessity of copying from our exchange papers the accounts as we find them there reported. The proceedings of the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention will be found at length on the first page. The action of the Convention appears to have been pretty much confined to one subject, viz., the appointment of a "Provisional Committee." Our readers will form their own opinion upon the merits of this question. From what we have learned respecting the debates we are still led to believe that no distinct organization will take place in our missionary operations. Other meetings were held the proceedings of which we shall publish next week. A "Revival Intelligence Meeting" for which we have not room this week, was held at the Bowdoin Square church. The nature of this meeting and the circumstance of a large number of ministers being present from different parts of the country, must have rendered it unusually interesting.

Ashford Baptist Association.

The eighteenth anniversary of this body was held with the Baptist church in Willington, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 25th and 26th. Rev. S. Bailey, Moderator—Rev. T. Wakefield and Rev. H. Bromley, Clerks. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. W. Munger, of Stafford, from Rom. 12: 2—"Be not conformed to this world." Discourses were also delivered during the session by brethren N. Wildman, A. Bolles, and A. Gates. The attendance was very full, and the session throughout was most delightful and harmonious—the true spirit of Christ seeming to pervade and unite the hearts of the brethren present. The letters from the churches generally were full of joy and thanksgiving for the interesting revivals which most of them have experienced, presenting quite a contrast to the tone of the letters from the same churches one year ago. Additions by baptism have been made to all the churches but two, during the past year. The Association contains 16 churches, and their returns present the following result: Added by baptism and experience, 329; Restored, 5; Admitted by letter, 34; Dismissed by letter, 64; Dropped and excluded, 18; Died, 31; Present number, 2,017. The next session is to be held at West Woodstock, the last week in May, 1843.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY OF A CLERGYMAN.—We see it stated in a Boston paper, that the oldest Episcopal clergyman ordained in this country, is still alive, and passed through that city recently on a journey to Buffalo. He is ninety-one years of age.

FIRE IN NORWICH.—A large cotton factory in Greenville, town of Norwich, known as the Thames Manufacturing Company, was destroyed by fire on Thursday the 26th ult. The fire originated by friction in an adjoining building, occupied as a picking and carding mill. The loss, it is said, will amount to \$120,000. There were about 150 persons employed in the establishment, and about 500 were dependent upon it for support. The property was partly covered by insurance, as follows:—at the Manufacturer's Mutual Ins. Co., Worcester, \$15,000; Washington Ins. Co., Providence, \$10,000; American, do., \$5,000; Hartford Fire Ins. Co., \$10,000; Aetna, do., \$10,000; Protection, do., \$10,000.—The establishment was owned by W. P. Greene and brother.

The Legislature will probably adjourn in the course of next week.

Congress has done nothing worth mentioning. The Apportionment Bill is not yet adjusted; some members are for increasing, and others decreasing the number of Representatives. When the question is settled, we presume the number will be about the same as at present.

The Legislature of Maine, at their late extra session, passed a unanimous resolution that their representatives in Congress ought not to receive more than five dollars per diem, and the same for every twenty miles travel. Let our Legislature follow the example.

DROWNED.—Mr. George C. Buttolph, merchant of this city, was drowned at Lyme on Saturday morning last. Mr. B. in company with two others, was on board a small boat, just as the steamboat Flushing was coming up to the wharf.—Finding that they could not avoid coming in contact with the Flushing, they jumped overboard. The other two succeeded in reaching the shore, but Mr. Buttolph sunk to rise no more. We have not learned whether his body has been found.

The Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. Nearly 400 students were connected with the Seminary, which was said to be a flourishing Institution. Insurance \$20,000.

We are requested to give notice that Mr. Wm. MILLER will commence a course of Lectures on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Revelations, at Palmer, (Three Rivers,) Mass., commencing on Thursday, the 16th of June next.

Selected Summary.

Later from Europe.

The Steamship British Queen, Capt. Keene, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having been detained several hours by a fog in the outer bay, and afterward run on the rocks near the foot of Walnut st., in going into her berth in that vicinity. She was got off with some difficulty, but little damage. She left Antwerp on the 4th, and Southampton (England) on the 8th inst., whence her passage has been 18 1/2 days—rather a long one. She encountered tempestuous weather.

Her European intelligence is of little moment, save the tidings that the Emperor Nicholas had resolved to abolish all serfdom or vassalage throughout his dominions—a measure which raised a storm of indignation among the nobles, so formidable that the Emperor was obliged to "haul in his horns" and issue a new Ukase, professing explaining but in reality retracting the decree of emancipation. We trust he will yet be enabled to carry it into effect; and Nicholas is a man who never relinquishes a purpose.

There is nothing new in British politics. Peel has carried his Income Tax through the Committee in the House of Commons by a majority averaging 100 on every division. It will soon come up for final action; and meantime he will push his Tariff Revision Bill.

The Bishop of Norwich has brought before Parliament the practice of employing young children of both sexes in coal mines, often drawing "hurdles" of coal through long, dark, muddy passages, in which they are obliged to crawl on their hands and knees, harnessed to their hurdles like horses. They are here exposed to every vicious influence, and their moral degradation is horrible. The lives of thousands are sacrificed.

Several Election contests develop the gross frauds and corruptions. Lord Brougham has brought in a bill to prevent such iniquities hereafter.

The differences between Turkey and Greece are arranged. The Greeks being constrained to abandon their pretensions.

The French have achieved further success in Algeria, and it now seems that the career of the hostile Arab chief is nearly at an end. His family and tribe have submitted to the French.

To English papers abound in accounts of murders and riots growing out of the reduction of wages.

The ex-King of Holland is recovering.

From the Jour. of Commerce, May 28.

The Earthquake at Hayti.—The particulars of the earthquake at Cape Haitien, which are contained in the letters, are appalling. The worst of all, is the following endorsement on one of the letters which we have seen:—"It seems to be the information received by a second messenger. At any rate, the city is overwhelmed by a destruction such as has seldom befallen any place."

PORT AU PRINCE, May 12, 5 P. M.—Just before despatching this letter, news has reached that only one person has been saved.—Mr. Dupuy, all the others being either drowned by the sea, or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins."

Other letters with which we have been favored are as follows:

PORT AU PRINCE, May 12th, 1842.—On the 7th inst., at half past 5 o'clock, P. M., we experienced one of the most severe earthquakes that has happened since the destructive one of 1770. The first shock lasted from two to three minutes, if not longer; and occasioned great damage to numerous buildings, particularly those occupied by foreign commerce. We have since had repeated shocks of short duration. The town is a picture of consternation, and will remain so until after Pentecost, the anniversary of the terrible convulsion of 1770. Our stores and dwelling houses are shattered from roof to base. Accounts from Gonaives of the 8th are more deplorable; the place having been visited with fire at the same time, and our correspondent there was writing literally in the erect. We are most anxious, however, for intelligence from the Cape. A Government Courier arrived here last evening from the neighborhood, with most dreadful tidings that the city and most of the inhabitants had perished, the sea having risen during the convulsion and submerged the town in its vicinity. The surviving inhabitants are said to be without food. What tends in a measure to confirm the report, is the activity of Government in sending round provisions. We are in dreadful suspense, as you may well imagine; as one and all of us are without a line from any of our friends there.

From the Eastern Farmer.

Butter.—Perhaps there is no part of the world where the mass of the people have less to complain respecting the quality of

the butter made there, than in New England. And yet there is much butter that comes into our large markets, which is susceptible of very great improvement; while the few agriculturists who do bestow, through their excellent wives and daughters, particular attention upon the management of it, invariably receive two, three or more cents per pound for their make, more than do the commonality of the producers. And what is more, they always have regular customers, ready to take all they offer. How much profit and saving of time, too, is thus attained, all from the bestowment of little additional labor at home upon the article, while in process of manufacture!

There is not a farmer in either of the three western counties of our State, who brings his butter to the Portland market, who might not have regular customers for every pound he manufactures, and at a price ranging from one to three cents higher than the ordinary retail price of the ordinary butter, if he only would cause it to be manufactured with the care that distinguishes our best producers. And is there no inducement for him to try?

The purchaser who is the consumer, can afford to give, if he will but note the difference, from one to three cents more per pound for butter that is thoroughly worked into a solid condition, and cleansed of all particles of buttermilk, than for butter that is full of coarse lumps of salt, and will sweat like a ball of ice exposed to a July sun, and in a week's time become so rancid as to be fit only for the most common culinary purposes.

We observe that the highest premium given by the New York Agricultural Society, \$34 for butter, was given to a Mr. Lansing.

The 2d premium was given to a Mr. Merryfield. The 3d do. to a Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Lansing stated that his method of freeing the butter from buttermilk is, to wash the butter with cold water till it shows no color of the milk.

Mr. Merryfield's method is by pressure.

Mr. Lyon fires it off by working it with a ladle.

In this connection, we will call the attention of our readers to the following remarks from *The Domestic Annals of Butter*.

BUTTER.

The great point in making good butter, and that which will keep, is the freeing it from all buttermilk; and if every thing else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter is sure to produce rancidity or an unpleasant taste to the butter; and the entire freedom from this constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water, incompatible with retaining the rich flavor, but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible anything should be washed away, the buttermilk which destroys the flavor of butter, excepted. Besides, the best butter in the world, and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz: Dutch butter is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. If any, however, doubt the propriety of washing butter, they may use any method they choose, provided the milk is separated perfectly. Perfectly free from the substance that it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow; solidly in packing, clean sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will ensure its keeping for any reasonable time. Let no one expect good butter, however, so long as coarse, impure salt is used; or a particle of the buttermilk is allowed to remain in it.

FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. Revenue Officer, Woodbury, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, with Vera Cruz dates to the 10th. Among her passengers are Hon. Yucatan, Ellis, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, with Gen. W. Kendall of the Pinyane, and eight other American and four English prisoners of the Santa Fe Expedition. There is little news of interest.

Mr. Ellis had his audience of leave on the 21st ult. and Gen. Waddy Thompson, our new Minister, was received on the same day. He appears to be popular and influential in Mexico, and he is doing all he can for the release of the Texan prisoners.

Santa Anna is strengthening himself at Mexico, and seems to care very little about Texas or Yucatan. The Liberals are hostile to him, and may yet effect his overthrow.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We rejoice in being able to announce that the Legislature of Maine has, after a full discussion, resolved to consent to just and equitable compromise of the Disputed Boundary; a resolve to that effect having passed the Senate by 40 to 1, and the House by 177 to 11. An attempt to refer the subject to the people in their Town Meetings was defeated: Yeas 55; Nays 125. So the decision of the Commissioners, (which must be unanimous) will be conclusive.

By general consent, it was decided that two of the Commissioners be selected from each political party. Hon. EDWARD KENT, of Bangor (late Governor) and JOHN OTIS, of Hallowell were selected by the Whigs, and Hon. EDWARD KAVANAGH, of Lincoln, and Wm. PITT PREBLE, of Portland, on the part of the Democrats.—They were accordingly chosen last Thursday by the following vote:

Edward Kavanagh, 201 William Pitt Preble, 195
Edward Kent, 198 John Otis, 168

Blanks and Scatterings, 38

Messrs. Kavanagh and Preble have filled Diplomatic stations under the Federal Government. So the business is settled, and the Legislature has adjourned.—*Tribune*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An English emigrant, travelling to the West in a canal boat, was crushed in so dreadful a manner between the boat and the lock at Franktown, Pa., that he died in a few hours.

IMPORTANT PROJECT.—The Wahash Express, published at Terre Haute, states that a Convention of colored people from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, assembled at that place on Monday fortnight. Its object was to appoint Delegates to a National Convention at Philadelphia, having in view the melioration of the colored race, by settlement in the Oregon Territory, and the adoption of some measures to secure from Congress a grant of land in that new country.

MORIN IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the resumption of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans, on the 29th ult., the value of the "Municipality notes" at once depreciated some 25 or 30 per cent. This enraged the populace, and a large mob assembled, broke open and sacked four brokers' offices, in Camp street, under the impression that the brokers caused the depreciation. The military were called out and order restored, though there was much excitement in the city at the latest accounts.—*Times*.

HORACE GOODWIN, 2d was elected President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of this city, on Monday last, in place of A. H. Pomroy, resigned.—*Times*.

JOHN C. COLT.—The Counsel for this individual applied to the Court on Saturday last, to reconsider the order for non-suit, previously decreed. The Court complied with the request, and directed that arguments should be presented at the ensuing term, to be held at Utica in July next.

Evening Tattler says:—"There are wheels within wheels, and it need not be wondered at, if at some future time, the machinery of the law be made to work by its engineers to the enlargement of the individual implicated."

Three years ago, on the section of land embracing Iowa city, there stood but a solitary unfinished log cabin. Now there is a State House nearly two-thirds completed, at an expense of several thousand dollars, a number of fine brick houses, a good many houses and stores of every description, and nearly 1000 inhabitants. This is cited as the most rapid increase ever known in this country.

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN.—We learn from the Sentinel, of the accidental burning of Beaumont's Factory, in Upper Middletown. Mr. Beaumont lost some cotton machinery, and Mr. Way, of Middletown, several hundred dollars worth of machinery and paper hangings.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Select committee on amendment to the constitution, to whom was referred the resolution that no town of less than 2000 inhabitants elect more than one member to the legislature, reported unfavorably.

Mr. Pierce said he was one of the minority, and of course opposed to the report. He said there were ten towns in the State that sent only one representative each with a population of 23,669; and that of ten towns that sent two each the population was only 12,557. Mr. P. said we had supported the rotten rotten system of England long enough—that the representation was more unequal in Connecticut than in any State in the Union—that Tolland and Litchfield counties had nearly a double representation to that of New Haven county. Mr. P. said it was an act of magnanimity and forbearance in the large towns and cities that they had not risen "en masse" in support of their

rights. Mr. P. supported his resolution in a very able manner, and was followed by Mr. Wilcox of Berlin, who wished the whole matter laid on the table, as it was too important to be rejected rashly.

Mr. J. C. Smith said our representation was much too large, and he thought the proposition of Mr. Pierce was a good and just ground from which to start for a more equal representation. He said the State of Ohio, with more than a million of inhabitants, had only 64 representatives, and that this state could only be fairly and honestly represented by districting it in proportion to the population. His town would be in favor of it, though it might lose one representative by the means. Mr. S. said he hoped the resolution would be laid on the table and occupy the serious thoughts of the members; report and resolution laid on the table.

Wednesday morning, May 25th. House came to order at 10 o'clock. Journal of yesterday was read.

Resolutions allowing the Hartford and Springfield railroad to go into operation when \$300,000 of the capital stock are subscribed, giving the company power to raise money by mortgage, called up by Mr. Copp.

The resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Chittenden, Douglas of New London, Copp, Hubbard, McCurdy, and J. C. Smith, when

Mr. Palmer proposed an amendment, in substance providing that the clause giving the company power to borrow money by mortgage, &c. be stricken out; which amendment was accepted. After some further discussion, during which Mr. Chittenden said Mr. Seymour was as honest as the apostle Paul, the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—152.

Mr. Ferris introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on elections to report a bill providing that the legislature meet in January—that towns of less than 5000 inhabitants have only one representative, of over 5000 two, of 10,000 three, of 15,000 and upwards four representatives.

Some member moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Ferris thought that a measure of so much importance ought to be treated with sufficient respect to be referred to some committee.

Mr. Minor also advocated the reference to a committee, when on motion of Mr. Seymour, the resolution was referred to the select committee last raised on amendments to the constitution.

Resolutions appointing the following gentlemen Judges of Probate, for the respective Districts; passed:
Jonathan R. Sanford, Redding; Cyrus A. Mead, Norwalk; Silas H. Hickok, Danbury; Smith Tweedy, Bridgeport; Edwin Wheeler, Westport; Eli Adams, Weston; Henry A. Mitchell, Stamford; Thomas Blackman, Newtown; John Golding, Stratford; Harvey Smith, Ridgefield; Morris Wilson, Fairfield.

Bill giving the Housatonic railroad power to distribute their property instead of the proceeds thereof, called up.

Mr. Douglass moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. J. C. Smith said that the stock for this road was not taken up by European capitalists, or by the brokers of our large cities. It was owned by the farmers along the line of the road, who would sacrifice every thing, rather than default any one. The company had expended 700,000, or \$800,000, and if they were forced to wind up, it would be sacrificed and fall into the hands of some rich capitalists in New York, &c. &c.; after some further remarks by Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Copp, who offered an amendment, the bill was laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Committee on new towns and Probate Districts reported a bill changing the name of the Probate District of Clinton to the District of Killingworth, read second time.

Bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, with associate lodges.

Mr. Scofield moved that the act be so amended as to read *Foolish Fellows*, instead of *Odd Fellows*.

The Chair considered it not in order to offer amendments on the first reading.

Mr. Palmer called for the second reading of the Bill. Bill read a second time, when Mr. Scofield renewed his motion.

Mr. Douglass, of New London, said the Society was one of a high order, and numbered among its members some of the wisest and best in Europe and America. It was like the Society of Free Masons, but exceeded them in benevolent acts.

Mr. Scofield withdrew his amendment, and on motion the bill was referred to committee on incorporations other than Banks.

Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of confirming certain notes of the city of Norwich, relative to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 300 c.c. laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Palmer, 300 copies of the resolution and amendments were ordered to be printed.

House adjourned.

Marriages.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst., by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. James L. Howard, and Miss Anna daughter of Dea. J. B. Gilbert.

In Willington, May 29th, by Rev. E. Cushman, Mr. Bradley Pitts, of Charlton, Mass., to Miss Eunice Aldrich, of Willington.

In Danbury, on the 5th of May last, by the Rev. L. Atwater, Mr. Levi Weed to Miss Joanna Benedict, both of Danbury; by the same, May 15th, Mr. Sherman Prentice, of Bethlehem, to Miss Sarah Ann Merwin, of Brookfield.

Deaths.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Talcott, aged 26.

In this city, on Tuesday, May 24, Ellen Sarah Jane, aged 16 months, daughter of Wm. W., and Sarah Bowles. (Greenfield and Amherst papers please copy.)

In Middletown, on the 27th ult. at the residence of his daughter, Ezekiel Huntington, Esq. aged 83.

In Suffield, April 31, Watson, aged 5 years and 6 weeks, son of Elisha and Mary Pomeroy.

Go rest beneath the ground,
Go sleep in silence sweet,
While earth shall roll her seasons round,
No sorrow shall thou meet.

Go rest in His embrace,
Who in the days of flesh
Said softer words to come to me
For they are truly blest.

Go join the lovely band
Of infants round the throne,
They ever gaze upon the Lamb
Who claims them for His own.

Happy thou surely art,
So soon to gain thy rest,
Before life's woes had scarce begun
Thou art numbered with the blest.

But O the grief that tears
Thy tender mother's heart,
The anguish that her spirit bears
That she with thee must part.

'Tis true thy voice no more
Will penetrate thy mother's ear,
Or cheer thy mother's drooping heart,
Or cause a Father's smile.

But we would not deplore,
Though early was thy doom,
Too fair a plant indeed thou wast
Moo' thorns on earth to bloom.

Transplanted now beyond
The reach of earthly ill,
To bloom in beauty evermore
Upon the Heavenly hills.

E. K.

In Stafford, May 16th, Mrs. Lydia Back, aged 69. Her disorder, which terminated her earthly existence, was a long and lingering consumption. She had been a member of the Baptist church for upwards of twenty years—eighteen years had rolled away, and all this time she was confined to her bed, and a great part of the time in extreme pain; but she did not murmur or complain of the dealings of God with her. She has often said that she was ready and willing to go and be with her blessed Lord. The most of the time during her long confinement was spent in reading the Bible, and discoursing upon the subject of religion to all her friends that came to see her. But she has gone the way of all the earth, and we believe to a better and brighter world. She has left an aged companion and six children to mourn her loss; but their loss is her gain.—*Com.*

Receipts for the week ending June 1st, 1842.
David Holmes, 100; Elam Tuttle, 150; Rev. L. Atwater, 200.

Notice.—The SPRINGFIELD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold its Twenty-fifth Anniversary with the 1st church in North Stonington, on the Third Wednesday (15th) June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Do. B. Cook, preacher.
May 31, 1842. EPHRAIM DERRICK, Clerk.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Foreign Mission.
From Mrs. Ruth Hodges, \$5.00
" Emily Cady, 3.00
" Mary Adams, 2.00
" Two sisters in Bozrah, 4.50
" Friend in South Woodstock, 50
J. B. GILBERT.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

CORRESPONDENCE.
In accordance with an arrangement made at the last anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, all letters for the Society from Baptist missionaries among the aborigines of America, and from Foreign Correspondents, should be directed to the Rev. Charles G. Sommers, Foreign Secretary of the Society, New York, and letters for the Society from Correspondents in the United States, must be addressed to the undersigned, Society's Rooms, 359 Broome street, New York. Isa M. ALLEY.
May 25, 1842. Gen. Agent and Asst. Treas.
Baptist Editors are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

Notice.—The Secretaries of Sabbath school Conventions, and the Secretaries of Tract Societies Auxiliary to the C. B. S. & Publication Society, are respectfully requested to forward to the subscriber, with the least possible delay, their *Annual Report*. Also Superintendents of Baptist Sabbath schools where such conventions do not exist, embracing their entire statistics, as far as practicable. It is very desirable that these Reports should not be deferred until the meeting of the Convention, as is frequently the case; but be sent as above, so that the Report of the Board may be prepared in time for the Convention.

Will not each school take up a collection for the benefit of the State Society, to enable them to meet their liabilities, and forward the same to Dea. G. Robinson, Treasurer, at the Convention?

Notice.—The members of the Board of the Connecticut Baptist school and Publication Society, are requested to meet in the First Baptist meeting house in Middletown, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. In behalf of the Board,
Jewett City, May 21, 1842. B. Cook, Sec'y.

Notice.—The Conn. Baptist Sabbath school and Publication Society will hold their Anniversary immediately after the Education Society closes its Anniversary, in connection with the Convention which meets in the First Baptist meeting house in Middletown, June 7, 1842.
Jewett City, May 21, 1842. B. Cook, Sec'y.

Notice.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church in Middletown, on Tuesday, the 7th of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board, J. S. EATON, Sec. pro tem.
Hartford, May 11, 1842.

Notice.—The Connecticut Baptist State Convention will hold its nineteenth Anniversary with the First Baptist Church in the city of Middletown, commencing on the Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in June, that is, the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board, J. S. EATON, Sec. pro tem.
Hartford, May 11, 1842.

Notice.—The Committee on whom was devolved the duty of preparing an abstract of the history of the respective churches within the bounds of the New Haven Baptist Association, beg leave to request the pastors of these churches, to bring up the manuscripts of their Historical Discourses, to the meeting of the State Convention, at Middletown, on the 7th of June, when the committee will be happy to take charge of them, for the purposes of their appointment.

T. C. TEASDALE, Chairman.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Middletown, on Wednesday evening June 8, 1842.

June 2, 1842. A. DAY, President.

PALM LEAF HATS.

5,000 Palm Leaf Hats, of various qualities, well made and durable, from the manufacture of Mr. A. C. Stowell—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices, at the Hat Store of
HORACE SEXTON, No. 50 State st.

ALSO, a complete assortment of Fur, Silk, and Leghorn Hats, together with a full supply of Caps, as cheap as the cheapest.
May 27. H11



THE subscribers take this opportunity to inform the public that they have received another large lot of those beautiful white Northern LIME GREEN FEATHERS, at prices that shall be perfectly satisfactory to purchasers. Also, that we have made large additions to our former assortment of

Memory.

"And, as we view the past through present gloom,
The mind recalls to think of seasons fled,
And youthful joys and hopes which have like meteors sped."
[S. Dryden Phelps.]

Here, memory brings from the past, bitter sorrow;
Regret, thrills her harp-strings, and mourns in her song;
The joys of to-day, change to woes by to-morrow,
For sunshine below, seldom gladdens us long.
And if by her magic wand, joys she recall us,
That shone o'er our souls, like a dream of the night;
The thought of the blessings that once did befall us,
Awakens regret for departed delight.

And tho', for a moment, remembrance may brighten
The heart, now subdued in sorrow and tears,
As the beams of the sun, tho' departed, yet lighten
The sky, where reflected, his glory appears;
Yet soon recollecting, these sweets have now vanish'd,
And never again to the heart will return,
That the bliss we remember, ever is banish'd;
Puts out the faint light, that a moment did burn.

Yet O! will this boon, still immortal, ne'er leave us;
Companion of woe, in our pilgrimage here;
But yet, blessed gift! She not always will grieve us;
She mounts with our souls, to a heavenly sphere,
And there, tuned to bliss, her sweet lyre, soft singing,
Shall waft glad notes in a glorious strain;
And, as swift o'er the past, her course she is winging,
How sweet to gaze back on past sorrows again!

To think over pains, that forever departed,
We feel, there again, they shall sadden no more;
And happy, thrice happy, to sing, joyous hearted,
And praise our Redeemer, on that blessed shore!
Hope, who now fondly soothes us, will then wing her flight,
Her melody silent, her bland whisper gone;
Sad remembrance that grieves us, and sorrows that blight,
Will then change to triumph, and joy be their song!

S. E. L.

[Concluded from First Page.]

under treatment. Many are to be found in jails, whose condition is wretched beyond description. The Report contained an affecting statement, which went to show the dreadful responsibility assumed by the advocates of capital punishment, though it was not introduced for that purpose. It was the account of Jacob Hodges, who was sentenced to be hung for murder, but whose punishment was commuted to confinement for 21 years in the prison at Auburn. During his confinement, he became a reformed man; and after his liberation, he settled at Canandaigua, where he lived ten years, during which time he was a member of the church, and remarkable for his upright character. He died at that place in February last. He always placed a high value upon his prison Bible, refusing to part with it during his life-time. He promised that Mr. Dwight should have it after his death; "and this morning," said Mr. D., (holding it up before the audience,) "I have received it." The Society was addressed in an able manner by Dr. Walter Channing, Rev. Mr. Eddy of New Jersey, Rev. Gorham Abbott, and Rev. E. N. Kirk.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of this Society was held last evening at the Park-street church. The Report represented the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The sum of \$22,000 had been contributed in the State the past year for Domestic Missions, \$14,000 of which had been expended in other States. Addresses apposite to the occasion were made by Rev. Mr. Wood of Springfield, Rev. John Todd, and Rev. Dr. Patton of New York.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE UNION.—This Association held its Anniversary last evening at the Odeon. The house was crowded to excess, and the proceedings were of a most interesting character. Hon. James G. Carter of Lancaster was in the Chair. The Report was read by Rev. Mr. Crosby, the Corresponding Secretary. It exhibited the most gratifying proofs that the cause of Temperance had made wonderful progress during the year. The receipts of the Society during this period had been \$7,390, and its expenditures \$8,613. 3,500 badges, 12,000 banners, and 70,000 Temperance Almanacs had been sold. One county only in the State had granted licenses the last year. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Edwards, whose former labors in the cause are so well known, Mr. Hawkins of Baltimore, and Dr. Jewett. The latter kept the audience in a roar of laughter by his sales of wit, while Mr. Hawkins drew tears from every eye by an affecting tale of his own experience as a drunkard, and also as a reformed man. The speech of Dr. Edwards was a sound and able performance. The meeting was enlivened by several Temperance Songs, sung with great spirit and admirable effect by Messrs. Colburn and Root.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—The Massachusetts Abolition Society held its Anniversary yesterday in the Marlboro' Chapel. This Society succeeded from the old Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society because the latter allowed women to vote and speak in its meetings, and placed them on Committees with men, and because, as was alleged, it had given its sanction to the views of the Non-Resistants. It was thought by the seceders that Mr. Garrison and others were unjust in their censures of the Ministry and Church, whose influence could not be secured without a more conciliatory course. To what extent the new association has succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the bodies alluded to, was not stated. There were only about 25 or 30 persons present at the business meeting. The Reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee were read by J. W. ALDEN, from which it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the year had been, by donations, \$5,000, by subscriptions to the Emancipator and Free American, \$3,100—in all, \$8,700. The expenditures had been less than the receipts by \$45. The Society is in debt more than \$8,000, to meet which it has certain assets which reduce the amount to a little more than \$5,000. The Emancipator has 5,200 paying subscribers, and it was estimated that the paper would sustain itself the coming year, and yield a surplus to the treasury.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.—This body is composed of Orthodox Congregational clergymen, who meet annually for public religious exercises and for other purposes connected with ministerial labor. The Annual sermon was preached yesterday in the new church in Winter-street, by the

Rev. Dr. Storrs. The Doctor lashed Radicals of all kinds very severely, and among the Radicals of the day he reckoned some of the practices which prevail in modern Revivals—e. g. the calling of the impenitent forward to the anxious seats.

SECOND ADVENT CONFERENCE.—The believers in Miller's theory of the Millennium, commenced a public conference yesterday at the Melodeon, which is to continue throughout the week. Addresses were made by Mr. Himes, Miller, Fitch and others; and in the evening Mr. Fitch delivered a lecture in defence of Miller's views. Miller himself is to lecture this evening, and every other evening during the week.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—This body held its Anniversary yesterday in the church in Bowdoin Square. The Report presented a very gratifying account of the state of Sabbath schools throughout New England. The receipts during the year have been nearly \$12,000. Spirited addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Barnard of Salem, Rev. Mr. Eaton of Hartford, Rev. J. E. Welch of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. Babcock of Poughkeepsie, and Rev. J. M. Peck of Illinois.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, made up of that class of the Abolitionists who allow women to participate in their proceedings, and who are generally opposed to the formation of a political party, held two sessions yesterday at the Chardon-street Chapel. The attendance was large, and the discussions quite spirited. One woman acted as Secretary with two men, and other women were placed on Committees. Many able speakers were present. The subject which occupied the most time was, the relations of Slavery to the Church and Ministry. These bodies were censured in very severe terms as the principal supporters of slavery. A resolution was offered by Mr. GARRISON, expressing gratification that the Hon. T. F. MARSHALL had become a teetotaler in temperance, and regret that he was not also a teetotaler as it respects slavery. This led to a very spirited discussion, in which a lady from the South took part. She advised Abolitionists to treat the South with kindness, and expressed the belief that they would thereby induce many slaveholders to embrace their views. Her remarks excited much interest.

The launch of the frigate Cumberland at the Navy Yard yesterday attracted an immense concourse of spectators. The whole affair is said to have been splendid beyond any thing of the kind in this quarter for many years.

This is training day, and the various companies are parading through the streets. The weather is exceedingly cold.

REVILLO.

MASS. CONFERENCE OF BAPTIST MINISTERS.—The annual meeting was held in the Bowdoin Square meeting-house on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 10 A. M., the President, Rev. Dr. SHARP, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. SAMSON. The ministering brethren present from other States were invited to sit with us, and participate in our deliberations. The constitution was then read, after which the clerk, Rev. BARON STOW, read the records of the last annual meeting.

The Essay, by Rev. S. B. SWAIN, of Worcester, was then presented. The topic discussed was, "The claims of the Future upon the Present Ministry." The writer first glanced at the great importance and high responsibilities of the ministerial office. The peculiar nature of our distinctive principles were briefly and lucidly brought to view, after which the writer entered into a more minute examination of the subject.

1. Every succeeding ministry should be a subject of earnest prayer. The ministry was originated by Jesus Christ. He alone provides for its perpetuity. Every ministry is raised up for a special purpose. The duty of prayer both for a ministry, and for the right kind of a ministry, is obvious, both from the command of the Saviour and the course of divine providence towards the church.

2. The sincerity of prayer is not seen unless accompanied with appropriate efforts to secure the blessing. A duty does not rest somewhere in the church, to seek out, and bring forth the talents suited to the work of the ministry. True worth is retiring, and deep piety is conscious of imperfection. There are also temptations to improper persons to desire the office of a bishop. These temptations are greater now than formerly, and if one extreme was then approved, we are now in danger of falling into the other. We are in danger of falling into the error that the ministry of reconciliation is one of the learned professions—of classing it with law and medicine.

The essayist then glanced at the present method of educating young men for the ministry, and pointed out some of the evils, with which the rising ministry is threatened. These were very plainly and faithfully exhibited, after which the claims of the future pastors of our churches were strongly urged. In closing, the claims of our brethren in the foreign field, were exhibited in a most emphatic and affecting manner.

The Rev. Mr. May, from Barnstable, England, was then introduced by the Rev. J. O. Choules, to the notice and acquaintance of the Conference who, after being introduced by the President, made a brief and very pertinent address in which he expressed his cordial attachment to his American brethren. A free course of remarks followed, in which several brethren participated, among whom were Mr. Babcock, Sharp, John Peck, of New York, and Galusha.

In the evening the annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. BARNARD, of Salem, from John xxi. 15—"Feed my lambs." The sermon was well adapted to the occasion, was full of just and important thoughts, well delivered. We found it impossible to present in a short space an abstract so as to do it justice.—Ch. Watchman.

MANIFESTATION OF THE SONS OF GOD.—Believers are even now the sons of God, but "the world knows them not." In this respect they are not seen. Their bodies, as well as their spirits, have been purchased by Christ, and they are become his members. Their bodies have, however, no marks of this divine relation, but like those of other men, are subject to disease, to death, and to corruption. And although they have been regenerated by the Spirit of God, there is still a "law of their members warring against the law of their mind."—But the period approaches when

their souls shall be freed from every remainder of corruption, and their bodies shall be made like the glorious body of the Son of God. Then this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and then shall they shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. It is then that they shall be manifested in their true character, illustrious as the sons of God, seated upon thrones, and conspicuous in robes of light.

PAUL AND TROPHIMUS.—"Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick?"—Did you, Paul? And why did you leave him sick, when you possessed the power of working miracles? Why were you so profuse of your miracles in Melita, while you are so sparing of them among your best friends? For the very reason of showing that miracles are rather for the proof of the gospel, than for the private benefit even of the heirs of glory. God is sovereign in this, as well as in every thing else. Jesus healed the ear of the servant of the Chief Priest, while Paul did not heal his friend Trophimus.

The apostles exercised their power, not by their discretion or caprice, but by the suggestion of the Holy Spirit. This, then, is a providential fact, the record of which, though to human wisdom trifling, is yet of great importance to the children of God. They are not to expect that they will be always free from sickness, or that their sickness will be soon dismissed. They have reason to trust that God will always be with them, and will turn every thing to good for them. But they must submit to him as a sovereign, who gives no account of his matters.—Alexander Carson.

Hints to Ministers.

In a limited intercourse with ministers of the gospel, I have noticed some little faults, which seem to me to detract much from their usefulness. In particular, I have noticed one fault, against which there is little watching, because few are aware they have it. It is the habit of speaking disrespectfully of a brother's talents, piety, &c., when he is not present. This, in my opinion, is a bad habit; it can do no good, and this is a sufficient reason why we should overcome it. Again, I can see no chance for the motive to be good; and this I think an irresistible argument. To these add the fact, that it is the cause of much injury in many ways, and surely no one will excuse himself from ridding him of this agent of the devil. Are not ministers guilty, even on public occasions, of spending too much time in conversation like this. How did you like brother B's discourse last evening? Very well. I thought it very good; but nothing very great about it. So I thought; he is a very good man, but a small preacher. What did you think of brother B's sermon in the morning? Well, it was a fine discourse; I admired it; but there was much ambiguity about it; he is a man of talent; he understands his subject; but no body else. Are you acquainted with brother C.? O yes, very well; he is a fine young man, is he not? Yes, very superior; far above the mediocrity; he's got a thorough education, and will rank among our first ministers, or I am no prophet. But—how strange—there is always something in the way—he knows this as well as we; and of course puts on many airs, and appears to many ridiculous. Very true; I have been disgusted myself, notwithstanding, I think he is a fine preacher. But, by the way, it is thought that his ideas are too old for so young a head. Br. G. is a popular man; but I think him on the retrograde at this time. So do I; and besides this, I think he is exceedingly arbitrary; I admit, however, with pleasure, that he is a good preacher; but then I have heard him preach four times; one of the sermons was excellent; but the others were nothing extra.

Do not such free remarks border on slander, or, at least, do they not lead directly to it?—Morning Star.

NEWSPAPERS.—I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three even respectable people read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none.—Every man can conveniently take a newspaper. The cost is three pence a week. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay as much daily for drink! Miserable man thou art poor indeed.—Franklin.

'Tis poor evidence of a gracious state, for a professing Christian to abandon one class of sins, and hug as tight to ANOTHER of a secret, and more specious character.

Children's Corner.

The Kolloh Man;
OR WEST AFRICAN SUPERSTITION.



The above picture with the following description, are copied from the (English) Church Missionary Society's "Missionary Papers." The man who has got a strange figure on his head, like a porcupine or hedgehog, is called a Kolloh-man. He represents the Devil. The poor women and children who are running away

frightened, are Bulloms; a people in Africa, among whom the Society has placed a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Nylander.

Mr. Nylander gives the following account, which ought to make you very earnest in your prayers that our Saviour would bless the good Missionary's endeavors to bring this poor people to know Him.—Union Missionary Herald.

KOLLOH is the name of a great spirit, who is supposed to reside in the neighborhood of Yon-groo. He never comes out of the woods, except on such mournful occasions as the death of a Chief; or, if a person has been buried without his relations making a cry for him, then the KOLLOH, who has intercourse with the departed spirits, feels himself so much hurt, that he is obliged to leave his abode at night, and to go to the houses of those relations, to rouse them and to trouble them every night, till they procure rum and palm wine, &c., and have a good drink, and dance publicly, in remembrance of their departed friends.

The KOLLOH is made of bamboo sticks, in the form of an oval basket, about three feet long, and so deep that it goes over the man's shoulders. It is covered with a piece of net, and stuck all round with porcupine quills on the nose. The mouth and nostrils stand wide open. It is frightful to look at. Children, women, and old people, run and scream at its appearance.

A certain man pretends to have some very intimate intercourse with this Beelzebub; and therefore he is called by the spirit to take the KOLLOH on his head, and to go about with it, to see that the dances, drinkings, and howlings, are carried on regularly through the whole night; and that all the young people, who are at work through the day, are at the dance at night. If any are missed, he is permitted to enter the houses, and to drive them out by force; and he is a faithful servant of the Devil. Some people stay out in the fields through the night, to enjoy a little rest, after their daily fatigue.

The Kolloh-man is naked, has washed himself over with white clay, and has fringes of packings or plaited-leaves round his waist, knees, and ankles. To give notice of his coming, he rings a bell, which is fixed inside of the cap or basket. He has a switch in his hand to show his authority. If any person pass by his abode, which is near the public road, he sings out "Ee!" with one tone. If people meet him in the road, they must either hide themselves, or else go back; otherwise he catches them, and carries them to his place, and keeps them there for a few days, teaching them something of his arts, which the people keep very secret. He makes them swear; and tells them, if they discover the secrets, the KOLLOH knows it, and makes their bellies swell, and they are dead the moment they divulge anything of the secret.

After any of the people (chiefly children of ten or twelve years, sometimes young men) have been taught in the mysteries of KOLLOH, they engage in his service, and go about with their teacher, beating on a small turtle-shell, and singing.

He came also to visit me, standing before the door, and sang out his long "Ee!" the children all running to hide themselves. I asked what it meant; and was told that this was the Devil, and as the great Headmen of the country were dead, he was much troubled about it, and came out of the woods to make cry for them—and now he came to give me service. I said, "I accept of no Devil's services; I am come to drive him out of this country."

These Kolloh-people are a set of plunderers, who used to disturb the Natives very much.—When the Sierra Leone Company had people here, they have plundered them of everything.

It shall be my labor to banish, not only this representative of the Devil, but the Devil himself, from the Bullom Shore. He has great power in this benighted spot; and resists our labors, both in private and in public. May we be enabled to conquer, through Him who has all power, in heaven and in earth!

Bonnets, Silks, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.
Miss C. PETTIBONE & Co.
No. 235 Main-st., Hartford.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of rich and low priced MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, of the latest Paris styles. A splendid assortment of Silk and Lawn Hats, of an entire new style. Six cases of Tuscan Hats, of a new pattern, the best and cheapest in the city. Ruffled Straw, American do. Mendina, Honeycomb, Tuscan, and fancy braid French Hats, of various styles. Prince Albert and Amazon Bonnets. Misses Bonnets. French Flowers, Gloves, Reins, Mitts, Cravats, French Collars, thread Laces, silk do. shurled and fluted Caps, mourning Collars, lace Crapes, plain and shurled Tarleton, for summer hats, drawing Podesoi, and other new style of Silks, honeycomb Laces, Silk Fringes, of various colors for dresses and shawls, a large assortment of bonnet, neck, and cap Ribbons, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Tuscan and Straw hats cleaned and fitted in the neatest manner, after the latest patterns.

Milliners from the country supplied with goods on the most favorable terms.

N.B. New goods will be received from New York and Boston, every week through the season.

April 22. 6w6

Copartnership Notice.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LORENZO HAMILTON & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Hat, Cap, and Fur business, in all its branches.

LORENZO HAMILTON,
HIRAM WILDMAN.

Hats and Caps.
Lorenzo Hamilton & Co. have taken the store 168 Main Street, directly opposite the State House, where they now offer a select assortment of Hats and Caps of their own manufacture and of the latest fashions.

Hartford, March 23, 1842. 1f.

BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

ADDISON'S Works.
Burke's do.
Dryden's do.
Milman's History of Christianity.
Do. Gibbons' Rome.
Not's Addresses.
Buell's Farmer's Instructor, 2 vols.
Picciola.
Anthony's Lempiere's Classical Dictionary.
Nestorian, &c. &c.

GURDON ROBINS.
180 Main-st.
April 22.

JUDSON R. PLANT.—Manufacturer and dealer in Candy, Sugar Plums, Confits, Lozenges, Maltos, Cornucopias, and every variety of choice dry Confections, wholesale and retail, at
April 22. 6w6 236 Main-st. Hartford, Conn.

BURR AND SMITH,
Book and Job Printers, 184 1/2 Main Street.

HURLBUT & CO.'S
New York, Hartford and Springfield
PACKAGE EXPRESS, via New Haven.
Office, No. 7 Central Row,
Hartford, and 3 Wall st., New York, at the office of J. H. Hurlbut & Co.

THE Subscribers will run a PACKAGE EXPRESS, under the care of an Agent, by the Railroad and Steamboat, for the conveyance of Packages of every description, Boxes, Bundles, Sample Goods, Bank Notes, &c. Packages will also be received at the office, at Wall st., New York, or No. 7 Central Row, Hartford, at the office of Hurlbut & Co., in Springfield, and at the office of Hurlbut & Co., in New Haven, Meriden, Middletown, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Lowell, Portland, New-Haven, Augusta, Bangor, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern cities and towns.

All Packages should be marked, "Care of Hurlbut & Co.'s Express." Large Packages will be carried free of charge, and will be responsible for the Goods, if not, or in default of it, loss by fire and peril of the sea excepted.

Particular attention will be paid to collecting and forwarding Drafts, Notes and Bills, purchasing Goods on all above named places.
J. HURLBUT and C. J. LEONARD, Proprietors, company and have the exclusive care and custody of the Package Express, and will be responsible for the Goods, if not, or in default of it, loss by fire and peril of the sea excepted.

Thomas K. Brace, Mayor of the city of Hartford; Dan F. Robinson, President of Hartford Bank; John L. Robinson, Cashier of Phoenix Bank; Edwin Sprague, Cashier of River Banking Company; Wm. T. Hooke, Cashier of Farmers and Mechanics Bank; Elisha C. Colburn, Cashier of Exchange Bank; D. W. Clark, President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Royal R. Himes, Secretary of State of Connecticut; Henry Kilbourn, Cashier of the State of Connecticut; Messrs. Beikup & Hurlbut, No. 6 State st., Hartford; Carlin & Co., 184 Wall st.; S. B. Grant, 4 Central Row; Case, Tiffany & Pearl st.; J. A. Taintor, Esq., 112 State st.

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company.
Office north side of State House Square.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the most judicious manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with the greatest promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directing to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:
Eliphalet Terry, S. H. Huntington, H. Huntington, Jr., Albert Day, Job Allen, Ezra White, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr., John P. Brace, George C. Collins, Esqrs.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

ETNA
Insurance Company.
Incorporated for the purpose of securing against fire and damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.
SECURED and vested in the best possible manner. Offers to take risks on terms as favorable as others. The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached from capital is not exposed to great losses by swamping.

The office of the company is in the new Exchange Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE:
Thomas K. Brace, Samuel Tudor, Griffin Steadman, Henry Kilbourn, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt, Stephen Spencer, James Thomas, Elisha Peck, Daniel Burgess, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Horatio Alden, Ebenezer Seely.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
SIMON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION
Insurance Company.
Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of effecting Fire capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire and marine risks, on terms as favorable as any other office.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE:
William W. Ellsworth, Daniel W. Clark, Henry Hudson, Willis Throff, Charles H. Northam, Elbridge Collier, William Kellogg, Elery Hills, S. W. Goodridge, John H. Prout, Ezekiel King, Edward Bolles, S. B. Brown, Chauncey Burwell, Henry Waterman, Ebenezer Floss, Lemuel Humphrey, A. S. Porter, B. W. Greene, Giles P. Grant, George R. Bergh, Adrian James.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President.
WILLIAM CONNOR, Sec'y.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE."
WHILE THE BELL RINGS.—THE CASH SYSTEM.—W. MELLE returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him the past year, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having ascertained by practical demonstration that "the nimble shilling" is better than the slow shilling, he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons in want of BOOTS and SHOES can now ascertain how much they have been obliged to pay the manufacturer heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at his reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from his long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish to his customers all articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, super water proof Boots; men's, boys', and youth's thick Boots; calf pump Boots; men's, boys', and youth's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers at the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 313 North Main-st. N.B. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to, and the work warranted.

All accounts due the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, or—
Hartford, March 4, 1842. W. MELLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON.—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine. Also Agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.

W. S. CRANE.
DENTIST.—Exchange Buildings, North of the State House.

REVERENDS.
Messrs. E. & J. Parmeley, J. W. Crane, N. D. J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New York.

Mr. E. article, I "E" on idea of no rather sur adulteress point. T ther do I ture is wo woman is and what Death, ce stoned; y vation. Ch ing to yo but "go th very fact sation, an ed as the pel. No New Test should eve no less of es; but to save, that th at the sn as the law fore just as with the still bindi is found t any scrup But let man. Car ing a mar him; and gerous to murder w horrible e But ag seems, kil and a you and he him aggravated executed h ced and he Again, sons of J emites " was murd wholly in No such l intimation had been creatures; haps, the murder fo was given and had J felt it in put it in ex. 6: " his blood mark that wholly a m caused by der then word in 1 " whose sh "shedding English, th the word being no propriety l reads: "V shall or m shed." S give this learned cri tuary of c The 6th but whatso propriety c be gathere surely you hand of n brother w follows: " man shall "for in the law; y or woman cause he that was admitting sage is a whole is r afterwards thus the ever-gul- it affords a man, beco We see example